exports for a further period of five years beyond the elimination of all forms of export subsidies by WTO Members.

The Framework reaffirms the importance of special and differential treatment in non-agricultural market access (NAMA) and these negotiations will aim at reduction or as appropriate elimination of tariffs including tariff peaks, high tariff peaks and tariff escalations in particular in products of export interest to developing countries, as well as non-tariff barriers. The bound tariff reduction commitments of developing countries will be based on the principle of 'less than full reciprocity' as compared to those of the developed countries. Flexibilities to address the senstivities of developing countries will be developed further in the negotiations.

(c) and (d) The agricultural products to be self-designated as Special Products by developing countries, including India, would be based upon the negotiated outcome of the Doha Work Programme, which will establish the modalities including indicators to guide the self-designation of an appropriate number of tariff lines as Special Products based on the criteria of food security, livelihood security and rural development. The question of differences between the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and the Department of Commerce, therefore, does not arise.

**Global Index of Physical and Intellectual Property Rights**

**4458.** SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China are tied up at Rank 39 in the recently released Global Index of Physical and Intellectual Property Rights, brought out by the Washington-based Property Rights Alliance;

(b) whether the top 25 per cent of the 70 countries surveyed enjoyed per capita GDP eight times more than that of bottom 25 percent of the rankings, establishing a correlation between property rights and GDP; and

(c) whether the ranking parameters chosen include judicial independence, political stability, corruption and extent of legal protection given for intellectual and physical property rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) In the International Property

Rights Index (IPRI) 2007 Report brought out by the Washington, DC based Property Right Alliance, India and China are tied at Rank 39 in the International Property Rights Index (IPRI) with respect to Gender Equality (GE). The factors taken into account for constructing IPRI (GE) ranking are women's access to land, women's access to property other than land, women's assess to bank loans, property inheritance rules and women's social rights.

(b) The Report mentions that top 25 of the 70 country surveyed enjoy, on average, a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita income of more than eight times their counterparts at the bottom of 25 percent of the index which supports the generally assumed positive correlation between property rights protection and economic well being.

(c) A total of 11 factors divided into three main categories, namely Legal and Physical Environment (LP), Physical Property Rights (PPR) and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) have been taken into account in the Report for arriving at the ranking. These include judicial independence, political stability, corruption, legal protection of property rights and protection of intellectual property rights.

**Rise in cement price**

4459. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cement prices in India have shot through the roof because of a major demand-supply gap;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to increase supply by incentivising more production of cement in India;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Cement is a decontrolled commodity and its price is governed by economic factors, *viz.*, divergence between demand and supply, cost of raw materials and other inputs, taxes and distribution costs. Cement price has increased over the last one year on account of all these factors.